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Country programme document

Myanmar

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Myanmar is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $76,705,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $130,803,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2018 to 2022.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2017.

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Programme rationale

1. The new country programme, 2018-2022, will be implemented during a period of significant political, economic and social transition, providing unprecedented opportunities and risks for the realization of child rights in country. The first civilian-elected government since 1962 faces the enormous challenges of promoting peace, security and social cohesion and realizing equitable and sustainable development for all communities, within the framework of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. The opportunities presented by the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) of October 2015 and the victory of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy in the election of November 2015 are delicately counterbalanced by continued military conflict in northern Shan and Kachin states. In Rakhine State, overall underdevelopment affecting children of all communities is compounded by ongoing communal tensions. Restrictions of movement against certain groups further deprive them of opportunities for growth and development.

3. The new Government set out four goals for the country: national reconciliation; internal peace; transformation to a democratic federal union; and raising the quality of life for the majority of people. It announced a twelve-point economic policy to support these goals in July 2016. The 2016 Union Peace Conference brought together various signatories and non-signatories of the NCA with the hope of initiating political dialogue for lasting peace. In October 2016, the New Vision, New Results for Children conference set out policy priorities in key sectors to support progress for children in the coming years. The country programme is centred on these core national principles and priorities.

4. Myanmar remains a poor country. Despite gross domestic product (GDP) growth of over 8 per cent in the last two years,[1] close to one in four households – mainly located in rural and ethnic areas – live below the $1.25 poverty line.[2] Half of all households live on or just above the poverty line, with 55 per cent of all children in Myanmar living in income poverty.[3]

5. Despite positive trends in health and nutrition indicators, the under-five mortality rate of 50 per 1,000 live births[4] is high, with half occurring among newborns. Significant disparities exist across geographic regions, peri-urban informal settlements, disaster-prone areas, conflict-affected areas and among disadvantaged ethnic minorities. Seven out of fifteen states/regions contribute to 75 per cent of under-five deaths, with the highest numbers in Chin and Shan. The poorest children are 3.6 times more likely to die as a result of common childhood illnesses, including vaccine-preventable diseases.[5] Only 54.8 per cent of children receive all basic vaccinations.[6] Out-of-pocket health expenditure can be as high as 75 per cent.[7] Undernutrition continues to be a challenge. In 2016 29.2 per cent of under-five children were stunted with wasting at 7 per cent, compared to 35.1 per cent and 8 per

[1] Basic Statistics, Asian Development Bank, 2016
[2] Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2012
[3] Myanmar Census, 2014
[4] Demographic and Health Survey, 2015-2016 (2016)
[5] Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2009-2010
[6] Demographic and Health Survey, 2016
[7] Ibid

cent respectively in 2009.[8] Nutrition disparities prevail, with stunting prevalence as high as 41 per cent and wasting as high as 13.9 per cent in some states/regions and townships.[9]

6. Estimated maternal deaths have dropped from 580 (per 100,000 live births) in 1990 to 200 in 2013, yet Myanmar still has the second highest maternal mortality ratio for countries in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).[10] About half of all neonatal deaths are related to maternal complications.[11] Most newborn deaths occur during delivery and the first day of life. Low institutional delivery (37 per cent) and low skilled birth attendance (60 per cent) contribute to this poor outcome.[12] Beyond 28 days of life, pneumonia and diarrhoea cause 20 per cent of deaths among young children.[13]

7. Five million children lack access to an improved water supply and 1.4 million children lack access to any toilet facility.[14] Disparities in access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are linked to underlying social, political and environmental factors. The 2016 National Strategy and Investment Plan for Rural WASH is an opportunity to improve access to water and sanitation in rural areas, including in emergencies.

8. Despite recent improvements in birth registration coverage to almost 80 per cent in 2014, more than one million children aged 0 to 5 remain unregistered.[15] Coverage varies widely across states and regions, from almost 100 per cent in Kayin and Kayah to slightly above 30 per cent in Kachin and Shan, with low levels among children in Rakhine.[16]

9. There are upward of two million children aged 5 to 17 years out of school, despite Myanmar having reached a high primary net enrolment rate of 95 per cent in 2014.[17] For children aged 7 to 11, the school attendance rate is over 80 per cent; however, this rate declines sharply towards the end of primary school.[18] In rural areas, 76.3 per cent of children are in school, compared to 92 per cent in urban areas; 28.2 per cent of children from the poorest households are in secondary school, compared to 85.5 per cent from the wealthiest. In Shan State, 23 per cent of children aged 6 to 17 have never been to school, while the national average is 6 per cent.[19] Of an estimated 232,000 children with disabilities, two thirds do not attend school,[20] owing to social norms reinforcing negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and a lack of inclusive education policies for all children. Poor quality education, evidenced in students' poor learning outcomes, influences school dropout. In grades two and three, only 23 per cent and 48 per cent of students, respectively, reached curricular expectations and could be considered good readers.[21] Enrolment in preschool is only 23 per cent, despite progress, including the launch of the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Policy and the new kindergarten

[8] Ibid
[9] Demographic and Health Survey, 2016
[10] Trends in maternal mortality 1990-2015, World Health Organization, 2015
[11] Demographic and Health Survey, 2016
[12] Ibid
[13] Ibid
[14] Myanmar Census, 2014
[15] Ibid
[16] Ibid
[17] Ibid
[18] Ibid
[19] Ibid
[20] Situation Analysis of Children with Disabilities in Myanmar, UNICEF, 2016
[21] Myanmar Early Grade Reading Assessment, World Bank, 2014

curriculum. Further, 93 per cent of 2 to 4 year olds with disabilities have no exposure to school readiness programmes.[22]

10. An estimated 20 per cent of children and adolescents work, with half under the minimum working age and/or working in hazardous environments, the highest prevalence being in Shan State.[23]

11. A significant number of children and adolescents live away from their parents in some form of institutional care. There are over 200,000 children in the care of a religious institution, 167,000 of whom are adolescents.[24] Nearly 700,000 children are under extended family and non-relative family care.[25] There are no formal family-based care options for children in need of protection.

12. Myanmar is currently ranked 10th out of 191 countries on the Index for Risk Management and 2nd on the Global Climate Risk Index of countries most affected by extreme events from 1995-2014. It remains vulnerable to natural hazards, as seen in the 2015 floods, including earthquakes, cyclones, drought and fires. The effects of climate change have elevated the risk of natural and human-induced disasters, threatening economic development and livelihoods.

13. Notwithstanding recent small increases, government funding to health, education and social welfare constitutes barely 10 per cent of overall government spending, which is considerably lower than the regional average.

14. With the opening up of the economy, the private sector plays an increasingly important role in the country development agenda and as duty-bearer in upholding child rights in Myanmar. However, regulatory frameworks and capacity building are necessary to enable businesses to protect children's rights and adopt child-friendly practices.

15. The 2016 UNICEF situation analysis highlights the complex gender aspects at play in Myanmar, including the unusual phenomenon of higher-than-expected rates of mortality for boys of all ages, as well as how decisions related to education and economic activity impact girls and boys differently. Gender bottlenecks affecting women and girls in particular include limited participation in political processes, governance and decision-making forums; lack of safety and mobility, together with a culture of silence around gender-based violence; limited access to knowledge, information and technology; excessive time burden; and dual responsibilities in domestic life.

16. Lessons from the previous country programme, 2013-2017 – as confirmed by the mid-term review, programme evaluations and consultations with partners – point to the need to holistically address children's and adolescent's development following a life-cycle approach, addressing social norms and parental practices, focused on the most disadvantaged children and adolescents. The UNICEF Country Office presence was highlighted as critical in supporting state/region administrations' evidence-based planning, budgeting, monitoring and coordination and in addressing inequities.

17. In its active involvement in 2030 Agenda discussions, Myanmar showed strong support for the role of data in monitoring progress. Myanmar acknowledged the need for

[22] Myanmar Census, 2014
[23] Myanmar Census, 2014
[24] Ibid
[25] Ibid

higher investment in the collection, management and use of disaggregated data at the subnational level.

Programme priorities and partnerships

18. Emerging national priorities and development assistance policy inform the country programme, 2018-2022. The Development Assistance Coordination Unit (DACU), housed within the Foreign Economic Relations Department (FERD) of the Ministry of Planning and Finance, drafted the policy. FERD leads a cross-sectoral consultative group that has overseen preparation of the new country programme and is responsible for coordinating preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The programme is rooted in national priorities, harmonized with overall development assistance available to Myanmar, and contributes to UNDAF outcomes.

19. National priorities for development assistance are reflected in the proposed 10 sector coordination groups, which include groups for health, nutrition, social protection and disaster risk reduction, education and technical and vocational education and training. Guidelines for the national peace process have shaped the content and implementation of development assistance.

20. UNDAF outcomes are framed around the five 'P's of the Sustainable Development Goals – people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnerships – and reflect national priorities. The structure and content of the country programme are aligned to these outcomes. The programme reflects the resolutions of the New Vision, New Results for Children conference, and is guided by the concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Universal Periodic Review.

21. To address system-wide bottlenecks that impede realization of children's rights, the country programme focuses on: (a) generating evidence, analytical work and advocacy; (b) building institutional capacity in social service delivery and information systems; (c) fostering community dialogue to promote behaviours, demand for services and social norms that contribute to realization of child rights; (d) leveraging resources and support for Government-led coordination; (e) promoting access to services, including in humanitarian situations, for the most disadvantaged, through opportunities generated by decentralization and convergence among systems delivered by the Government to ethnic groups; (f) strengthening capacities at union, state/regional and township levels to develop, implement, monitor and guide plans and budgets; (g) providing catalytic support to roll out national plans, policies and strategies; (h) fostering cross-sectoral and multisectoral programming that responds to children as a whole and the environment in which they grow; (i) strengthening partnerships with civil society and private sector; (j) promoting cooperation, sharing lessons and best practices, and fostering innovation between countries, especially across the ASEAN region; and (k) strengthening United Nations coherence for results.

22. UNICEF, in its normative role as knowledge leader and advocate of children's rights, supports efforts to: (a) reach marginalized groups, especially children and adolescents, in protracted and diverse forms of displacement; and (b) overcome challenges posed by restrictions of movement on populations and active conflict that cuts across programming areas.

23. Programming incorporates actions to enhance social protection, conflict-sensitivity, peacebuilding, resilience and emergency preparedness and response. UNICEF applies a

gender lens throughout the programme, focused on gender-based violence and gender equality in regular and emergency settings, in line with the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2014-2017. The programme prioritizes support to monitoring systems to ensure systematic collection and use of disaggregated data, focused on the most vulnerable children.

24. The programme's prioritization of specific geographical locations varies between programme components. It is based on both evidence and analysis that identify disparities in progress against child development indicators, and the need to support children at risk as a result of conflict, displacement and other humanitarian situations, notably in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states.

25. UNICEF will implement the country programme through six interrelated outcomes that reflect national priorities and align with the UNICEF Global Strategy, 2018-2021. The results for each programme component are set out in the results and resources framework (annex A).

Programme component 1. Health and nutrition

26. The programme contributes to ensuring that more children under five and women of reproductive age, including adolescent girls, have equitable access to and utilize evidence-based health, immunization, HIV and nutrition interventions, including adoption of key behaviours, especially among vulnerable populations in the most deprived states/regions, and conflict-affected and peri-urban areas.

27. The programme addresses the unfinished agenda of Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, 5 and 6, and corresponding Sustainable Development Goals 2.2, 3.2, 5, 3.3 and 3.8. Health and nutrition are national priorities for development assistance, as reflected in the Government's commitment to universal health care and its membership in the global Scaling Up Nutrition movement.

28. The programme prioritizes three overarching issues: (a) a health systems based approach; (b) a shift from fragmented programming in silos to integrated services; and (c) bridging the humanitarian-development divide through holistic sector coordination led by the Government. It focuses on: achieving equitable outcomes in health and nutrition; ending preventable maternal death; ending preventable newborn and child death and undernutrition; scaling up nutrition, particularly infant and young child feeding, and treatment of severe acute malnutrition; reaching the unreached for immunization, essential newborn care and integrated management of sick newborn and children; preventing new HIV infections (for example, prevention of mother-to-child transmission); and treating children with HIV.

29. UNICEF will achieve this outcome through health and nutrition outputs that include: evidence-based planning and budgeting; strengthened national systems for procurement, logistics and supply chain management; improved capacity of health-care institutions and front-line health workers; improved capacity for integrated HIV interventions; improved capacity for integrated maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH); community child care practices; and multisectoral political commitments and support.

30. The geographic focus is primarily on four states/regions, based on a composite index of health and nutrition-related deprivations, along with conflict and disaster-affected areas.

31. Key partners include the Ministry of Health and Sports, in particular the Department of Public Health and its divisions; the Department of Medical Services; regional, state and township public health and medical services departments; and ethnic health organizations.

UNICEF will also participate in and promote sectoral collaboration through the Ministry of Health and Sports as well as development partner coordination structures, such as the Myanmar Health Sector Coordinating Committee and the technical and strategic groups.

Programme component 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

32. In support of the National Strategy and Investment Plan for Rural WASH, this component contributes to ensuring families and institutions in seven states/regions have equitable access to and utilize safe, affordable, adequate WASH services across the lifecycle. As such, it contributes to reducing neonatal, under-five and maternal mortality, communicable diseases, undernutrition and stunting; increasing school attendance; creating a better learning environment; and protecting girls and boys from violence in schools. It supports the achievement of Goal 6, including an increased focus on climate change, conflict and gender inequality.

33. UNICEF will work to achieve this outcome by supporting five output areas that address: government commitment and capacity to scale up WASH; innovative approaches to sustainable water supply services, particularly in challenging locations; elimination of open defecation and promotion of good sanitation and hygiene practices; provision of WASH in health facilities and schools; and ensuring national capacity to deliver WASH services in humanitarian situations.

34. UNICEF continues to provide WASH-sector coordination and leadership both in humanitarian assistance and development work. It advocates for and supports capacity development of national and subnational governments to lead sector coordination and support disaster risk reduction.

35. Key partners include: the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; the Ministry of Health and Sport; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement; the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism; and Myanmar Rural Women's Network.

Programme component 3. Education

36. The education programme contributes to ensuring that children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, acquire knowledge and skills in an inclusive, safe, quality learning environment to complete pre-primary, primary, transition to secondary and lower secondary education.

37. UNICEF supports the Government's efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 4 for education and to successfully implement the National Education Strategic Plan (NESP), 2016-2021, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning for all.

38. UNICEF will work to achieve this outcome by supporting three output areas to strengthen the capacities of: (a) the Ministry of Education and partners to give young children a head start through quality preschools and kindergartens; (b) parents, teachers, communities and ministry staff to support inclusive, gender-responsive education to keep girls and boys, with and without disabilities, in school and able to complete primary and lower secondary education to contribute to social inclusion and cohesion; and (c) institutions at the national and subnational levels to provide out-of-school adolescents

with alternative education at primary and lower secondary levels, and provide continuous learning for children and adolescents in conflict-affected areas and during emergencies.

39. UNICEF will assist the Government in strengthening partnerships to increase the participation of different education service providers and partner organizations in the basic education sub-sector. UNICEF will continue as the education development partners' co-chair for sector coordination and co-lead for education in emergency sector coordination.

40. Key partners include the Ministry of Education; the National Education Policy Commission; the National Curriculum Committee; the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement; the Ministry of Health and Sports; the Ministry of Planning and Finance; the Ministry of Ethnic Affairs; and non-state ethnic education departments.

Programme component 4. Child protection

41. The programme aims to ensure that all boys and girls, especially the most marginalized, including children with disabilities, are covered by a child protection system that fosters prevention and timely response to violence, exploitation and separation from family.

42. The programme builds on the ongoing establishment of social work case management in the Department of Social Welfare and its connectivity to relevant justice, education and health responses. It works to effectively monitor, report and respond to all boys and girls who are at risk or become victims of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. It targets the justice and security sector to increase its specialization in addressing the rising number of child protection cases.

43. Myanmar continues to experience active conflict. There are eight listed parties that use and recruit children in the Secretary General's Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict. The monitoring and reporting mechanism for grave child rights violations is being strengthened, alongside engagement with all listed entities, to systematically eliminate the practice of using and recruiting children.

44. UNICEF will achieve this outcome through four output areas that: (a) strengthen the capacity of the child protection system to prevent, identify and provide quality gender-sensitive responses to child protection violations, including in emergencies; (b) increase availability of quality specialized protection services for boys and girls; (c) hold all parties to conflict accountable and stop and prevent grave violations against children and the risk of land mines/explosive remnants of war; and (d) strengthen and implement legislation and national child protection policies in accordance with international and regional standards.

45. Key partners include the Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement; the Myanmar Police Force; the Office of the Supreme Court of the Union; the Union Attorney General's Office; the Ministry of Defence; non-state armed groups (which are listed by the United Nations as perpetrators of grave violations against children); the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism; and the hotel and hospitality sector.

Programme component 5. Social policy and child rights monitoring

46. The social policy and child rights monitoring programme seeks to further strengthen government systems and financing in areas that help to reduce child and adolescent poverty and deprivations. It works by improving social and economic inclusion, especially for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable, such as children with disabilities.

47. The programme is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda, specifically Sustainable Development Goals 1, 10 and 17. This outcome contributes significantly to the localization of the Goals and specifically for indicators for which UNICEF is a custodian.

48. UNICEF will achieve this outcome through three output areas that: (a) strengthen the capacity of the Government to develop, manage and use data, monitoring and evaluation systems to address the situation of girls and boys, especially those aged 0 to 5 and adolescents in Myanmar; (b) enhance the Government's abilities to systematically provide inclusive, integrated social programmes and social protection, including ensuring the right of every child to birth registration; and (c) improve evidence, capacity and systems for equity sensitive planning, budgeting and implementation.

49. Key partners include the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement; the Ministry of Planning and Finance; the Central Statistical Organization; and the Parliament.

Programme component 6. Programme effectiveness

50. The programme effectiveness component ensures that the country programme is efficiently designed, monitored, managed, evaluated and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results. The component includes cross-sectoral support for communication for development; emergency preparedness and response; disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; advocacy, communications and partnerships; planning, monitoring and evaluation; and supply, logistics and other operational support. The component facilitates UNICEF country presence, enhancing the effectiveness of programmes at state and regional levels and promoting engagement with local government and non-state actors.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Health and nutrition	15 932	51 865	67 797
WASH	7 076	25 937	33 013
Education	11 884	20 208	32 092
Child protection	11 882	13 758	25 640
Social policy and child rights monitoring	8 772	5 288	14 060
Programme effectiveness	21 159	13 747	34 906
Total	**76 705**	**130 803**	**207 508**

Programme and risk management

51. The Ministry of Planning and Finance, the main coordinating body providing strategic direction for government cooperation with the United Nations, is the primary counterpart for the country programme. Programme components and outcomes are managed by the relevant ministries and governmental agencies, in collaboration with civil society

organizations and ethnic groups. Coherence with national programmes and other development assistance is through the sector coordination groups.

52. The main threats to country programme implementation include: the complex political situation and pace of reforms; uncertainties of the peace process; access to conflict-affected areas; persistent institutional bottlenecks in policy implementation; and increased intensity and frequency of natural disasters exceeding existing response and resilience capacities. As a mitigation strategy, UNICEF prioritizes institutional capacity building, strengthens communication and evidence-based advocacy, supports the Government in risk-informed programming and regularly assesses and monitors disaster and climate risks. UNICEF will monitor programme implementation risks related to fund transfers and activity implementation through regular updates of risk management tools, performance reviews of office management targets and standards, and implementation of the harmonized approach to cash transfers.

53. Bilateral donors, multi-donor global and country-level partnerships, international foundations, private sector and UNICEF national committees serve as sources of financial resources for the country programme, supplemented by UNICEF core resources.

54. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at state, country, regional and headquarters levels, with respect to country programmes, are prescribed in the organization's policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

55. The results and resources framework forms the basis for monitoring programme components. The plan for research, impact monitoring and evaluation, complemented by a costed evaluation plan, outlines priority research, monitoring and evaluation activities. Significant planned external evaluations that support planning and decision-making and provide the basis for informed advocacy include: (a) a formative evaluation of health sector readiness to integrate early childhood care and development (ECCD) interventions; (b) an outcome evaluation of the rural WASH strategy and interventions; (c) an evaluation of pilots in the education sector; (d) an evaluation of communications for development strategies to address violence against children and attitudes towards children with disabilities; and (e) an impact evaluation of the first Government-led maternal and child cash transfer programme in Chin State.

56. UNICEF monitors results through annual management plans, section work plans and internal and peer reviews with implementing partners to assess key strategic, programmatic, operational and financial risks and to define risk control and mitigation measures.

57. Strengthening national and subnational data systems, particularly to monitor progress against Sustainable Development Goal indicators, is a key element under the social policy and child rights monitoring programme component.

58. In coordination with the Government, UNICEF will conduct both mid and end-term country programme reviews. An agile management approach will facilitate real-time strategic shifts that keep pace with the evolving programme environment at state/region and national levels.

59. For humanitarian action, UNICEF uses routine programme monitoring data from the Government and partners, and periodic assessments and localized surveys to complete Country Office humanitarian performance monitoring and the annual Humanitarian Action for Children report.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Government of Republic of the Union of Myanmar – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2018-2022

Convention on the Rights of the Child: (relevant articles of the Convention) Outcome 1: 6,24; Outcome 2: 6, 24, Outcome 3: 28, 29; Outcome 4: 9, 19, 25, 40; Outcome 5: 4, 7, 23, 26.
National priorities: (related Sustainable Development Goals; other internationally recognized goals; and/or national goals) National reconciliation and internal peace; priority sectors based on sector coordination groups (health; nutrition, education and technical and vocational education and training; social protection and disaster risk reduction); national plans (National Health Plan, 2017-2021, and other strategic plans in health; National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy and Investment Plan; National Education Strategic Plan, 2016-2021; National Social Protection Strategic Plan; National Child Protection Policy and Violence Against Children Action Plan).

UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: 1. All people in Myanmar, particularly those affected by poverty, unemployment and vulnerability, benefit from improved sustainable access to social services and enhanced opportunities for human development to reach their full potential. 2. By 2022, Myanmar is enabled to engage in sustainable development processes through enhanced equitable and transparent management of natural resources, environment, climate and disaster risks. 3. By 2022, all people in Myanmar enjoy greater peace, democracy, justice, human rights and equality
Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution: To be provided when available

Related draft UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2021 Goal Areas:[1] Outcome 1: Goal Area 1: Every child survives and thrives; Outcome 2: Goal Area 5: Every child lives in a safe and clean environment; Outcome 3: Goal Area 2: Every child learns; Outcome 4: Goal Area 3: Every child is protected from violence and exploitation; Outcome 5: Goal Area 4: Every child has a fair chance in life.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome, regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2022, more children under five and women of reproductive age equitably access and utilise evidence-based health, HIV and nutrition interventions, including adoption of key behaviours, especially	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility. Baseline: 37.1% (2016) Target: 50%	Surveys Health Management Information System (HMIS) Myanmar Demographic Health Survey (DHS) Central Statistics	1. Increased accountability in evidence-based planning and budgeting for scaling up high-impact interventions and monitoring results with equity. 2. Strengthened national systems for harmonized procurement, logistics and supply chain	Key partners as noted in narrative. Others include the MDG multi-donor trust fund, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. Sector coordination	15 932	51 865	67 797

[1] The final version will be presented to the UNICEF Executive Board for approval at its second regular session of 2017.

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
among vulnerable populations in most deprived states/regions, conflict-affected and peri-urban areas		Organization	management 3 National and subnational health-care institutions and front-line health workers have improved capacity to reach more vulnerable populations with quality immunization and MNCH services 4 Improved capacity to integrate HIV interventions for young children and key adolescent populations into essential service delivery 5 Caregivers, family members, communities and institutions have increased knowledge and skills to practice appropriate child care, hygiene, feeding, dietary, early stimulation, injury and violence prevention and to demand quality health and nutrition services 6 Increased capacity to legislate, plan and budget effectively the scaling-up of evidence-based, equitable, nutrition-specific interventions 7 Increased multisectoral political commitment and approaches for equitable nutrition sensitive interventions 8 Increased capacity to provide nutrition services	groups for health and nutrition United Nations Network for Nutrition and Food Security			
	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal care within two days (48 hours) of childbirth (home visit or clinic visit) Baseline: 36.4% (2016) Target: 60%	Surveys HMIS Myanmar DHS					
	Percentage of infants aged 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed Baseline: 51.2% (2016) Target: 80%	Surveys HMIS Myanmar DHS Central Statistics Organization					
	Percentage of children < 1 year receiving DTP-containing vaccine at national level Baseline: Rural – 57.8%, Urban – 75.2% Target: Rural – 90%, Urban – 90%, Males – 63.5%, Females – 60.7%	Surveys HMIS Myanmar DHS Central Statistics Organization					
	Percentage of budget requirements for vaccines and related devices covered by the Government Baseline: 13.6% (2016-2017) Target: 37%	Surveys HMIS Myanmar DHS Central Statistics Organization					
2. By 2022, families and	Proportion of the population	Household surveys	1 Strengthened political	Key partners as	7 076	25 937	33 013

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR); other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
institutions in seven high-burden states and regions of Myanmar have equitable access to and utilize safe, affordable, adaptive, adequate and equitable WASH services across lifecycles, especially the most vulnerable children and women	using basic drinking water service Baseline: 62.8%[1] Target: 75%		2 Enhanced capacity to deliver equitable, safe, gender-sensitive and climate-resilient drinking water supply services to vulnerable populations in targeted areas 3 Vulnerable communities in targeted areas end open defecation and households have capacity to maintain adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene practices 4 Increased technical and institutional capacities to build, operate, maintain and monitor WASH services in schools and health facilities 5 Increased capacities in emergency preparedness and service delivery to ensure girls, boys and women have access to safe and reliable WASH facilities in humanitarian situations	noted in narrative Others include: WASH cluster partners			
	Proportion of population having access to a basic sanitation Baseline: 67% Target: 73%	Household surveys					
	Proportion of population with hand-washing facility with soap and water available at home Baseline: 40% Target: 60%	Household surveys					
	Proportion of schools with basic WASH services Baseline: N/A Target: 50%	Education Management Information System (EMIS); Ministry of Education reports and national survey					
3. By 2022, children, especially the most disadvantaged, will acquire knowledge and skills in an inclusive, safe, quality learning environment to complete pre-primary, primary,	Percentage of children in kindergarten who have preschool experience Baseline: Total: 39.8%, boys: 38.5%, girls: 41.1% (2009) Target: Total: 66%, boys: 65%, girls: 67%	EMIS; UNICEF field reports, implementing partners reports	1 Increased capacity to give a head start to children aged 3-5 years old through quality preschool and kindergarten education 2 Increased capacity to actively support inclusive quality	Key partners as noted in narrative Others include: Sector coordination groups for education and technical and vocational education	11 884	20 208	32 092

[1] Taken from 2014 Census, which is based on the definition of "improved drinking water sources"

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
transit to secondary and lower secondary education	Primary completion rate (by disaggregated data) Baseline: Total: 66.84%, boys: 64.2%, girls: 69.63% (2015) Target: Total: 75%, boys: 70%, girls: 80%	EMIS	education to keep children in school, helping them transit and complete quality and inclusive primary and lower secondary education 3 Increased capacity to provide out-of-school children aged 10 to 18 with alternative education at primary and lower secondary levels, and continuous learning to children in emergencies	and training			
	Lower secondary completion rate (by disaggregated data) Baseline: Total: 70.92%, boys: 65.13%, girls: 76.61% (2016) Target: Total: 77%, boys: 71%, girls: 82%	EMIS					
4 By 2022, all boys and girls in Myanmar are covered by a child protection system that fosters prevention and timely response to and recovery from violence, exploitation and separation from family	Proportion of boys and girls covered by child protection systems as per agreed criteria Baseline: Total: 16%, boys: 17%, girls: 16% (2016) Target: Total: 50%, boys: 50%, girls: 50%	Department of Social Welfare (DSW) child protection database, census data	1 Increased capacity of national and subnational social services, justice and security sector to prevent, identify and provide quality and adaptive responses to child protection violations, including before, during and after emergencies 2 Increased capacity to boost the coverage and quality of specialized child protection services 3 Improved capacity to monitor grave violations against children and risks related to land mines/explosive remnants of war and advocate for prevention and accountability of parties to conflict 4 Improved evidence and capacity to strengthen the legal and policy framework to protect and further child rights, in accordance with	Key partners as noted in narrative Others include: Child protection subsector, Sector Coordination Group for Social Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction	11 882	13 758	25 640
	Proportion of boys and girls accessing child protection services Baseline: Total: 0.04%, boys: 0.04%, girls: 0.04% (2016) Target: Total: 2%, boys: 2%, girls: 2%	*DSW case* management information management system and alternative care database; child protection database, children and armed conflict database, trafficking survivor's database					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners/ partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
			international and regional standards				
5. Improved policy environment, budgets and systems for all children, especially the most excluded, guided by improved knowledge and disaggregated data	Number of children covered by social protection systems Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 500,000	Administrative records of relevant implementing departments	1 Strengthened capacities to develop, manage and use data, monitoring and evaluation systems addressing the situation of children in Myanmar 2 Enhanced capacity and improved systems to implement inclusive and integrated social programmes and social protection 3 Improved evidence, capacity and systems for equity sensitive planning, budgeting and implementation	Key partners as noted in narrative	8 772	5 288	14 060
	Public social sector expenditure (% of GDP) Baseline: 3% (2016) Target: at least 5%	Public budget laws International Monetary Fund article 4 consultation reports					
	Existence of disaggregated national household survey data on child-focused targets of Sustainable Development Goals collected within the preceding five years Baseline: 8 (2017) Target: at least 8	Publicly available survey reports					
6. The country programme is efficiently designed, monitored, managed, evaluated and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results	Annual management plan produced by end of February each year Baseline: 0 (01/01/2018) Target: 5 (one per year 2018-2022)	Management reports			21 159	13 747	34 906
	Effective and efficient utilization of funds maintained on annual basis Baseline: End of year utilization is 98% (2016) Target: End of year utilization is >98%	Management reports					
	Satisfactory audit ratings during country programme period Baseline: n/a	Audit reports					

UNECE outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Target: All audits are satisfactory during 2018-2022						
Total resources					**76 705**	**130 803**	**207 508**